

# Simplicial surfaces in GAP

Markus Baumeister

?? .08.2017

- 1 General polygonal complexes by incidence geometry
- 2 Edge colouring and group properties
- 3 Abstract folding

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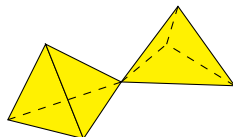
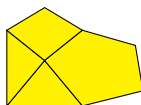
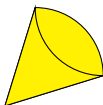
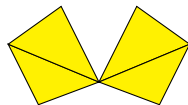
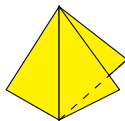
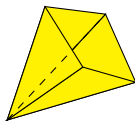
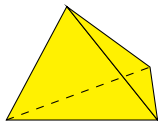
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Goal: simplicial surfaces (and generalisations) in GAP

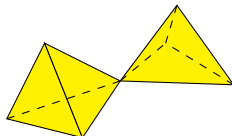
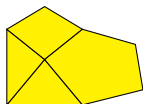
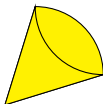
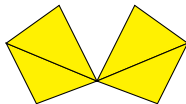
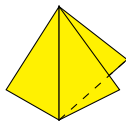
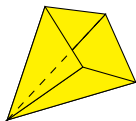
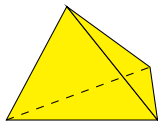
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⇝ examples of **polygonal complexes**

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↪ incidence structure is intrinsic

# Incidence structure of a polygonal complex

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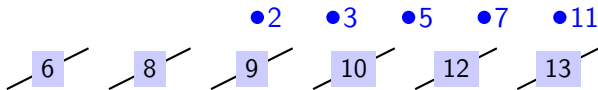
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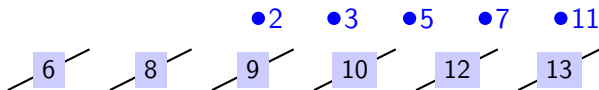
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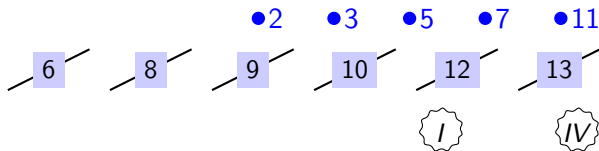
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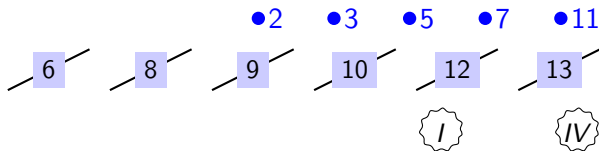
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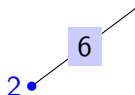
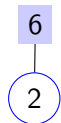
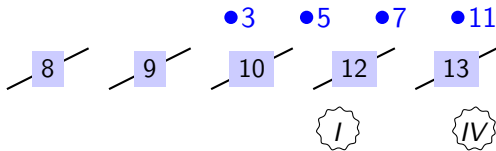
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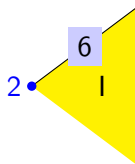
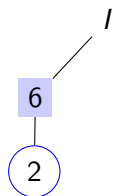
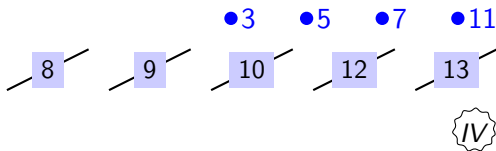




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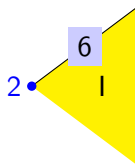
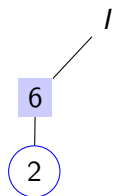
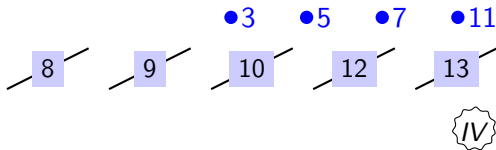
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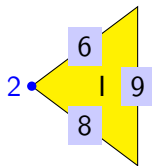
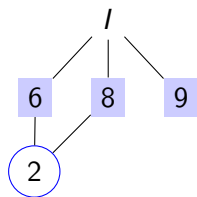
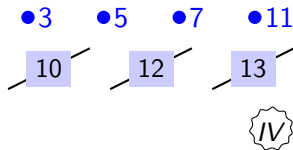


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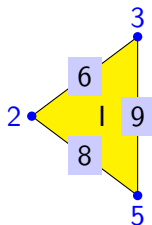
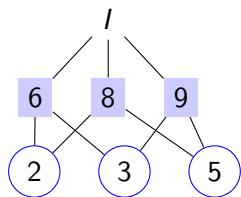
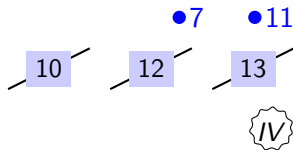


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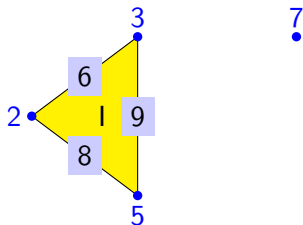
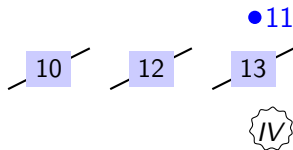
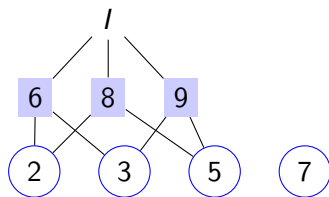


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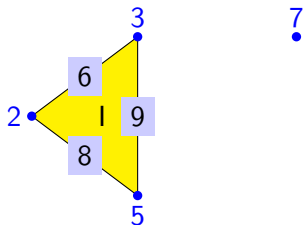
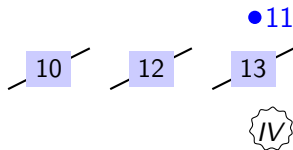
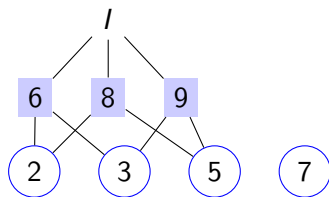


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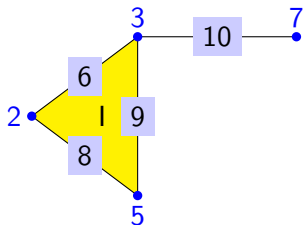
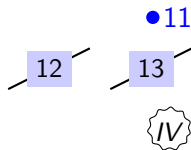
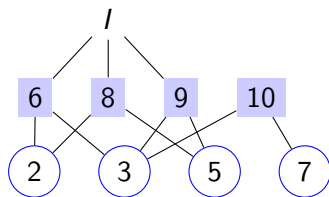


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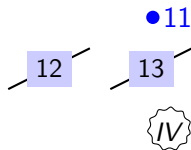
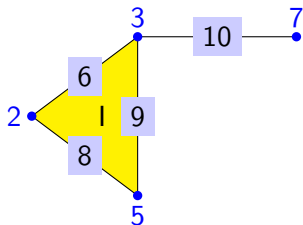
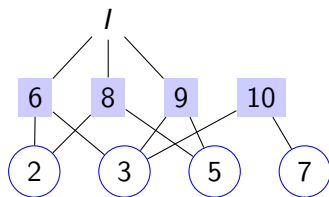


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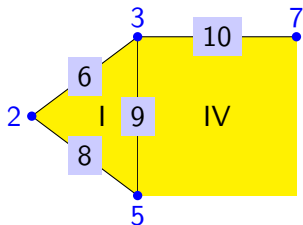
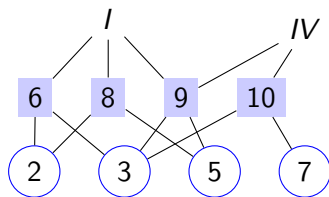
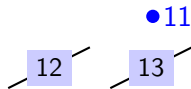
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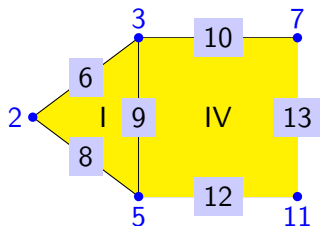
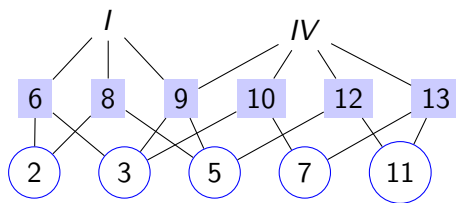


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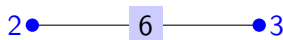
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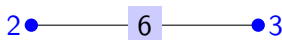
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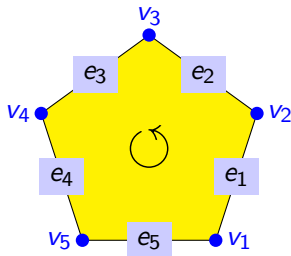
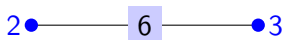
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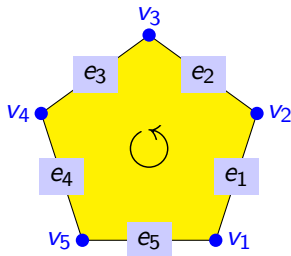
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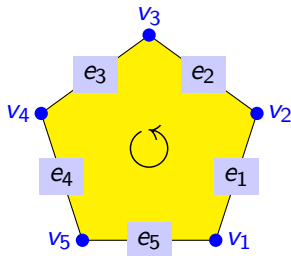
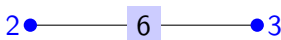
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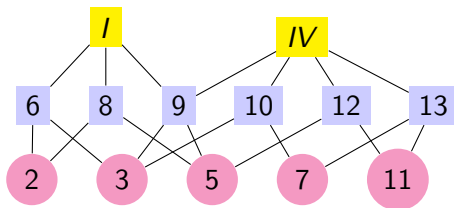
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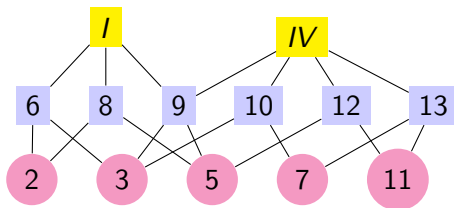
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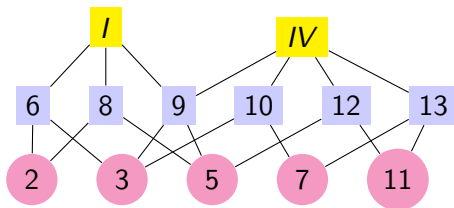
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Solved by NautyTracesInterface (by Gutsche, Niemeyer, Schweitzer)

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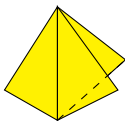
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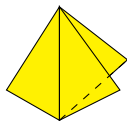


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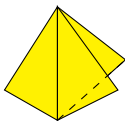
⇒ every edge lies in at most two faces (for well-definedness)

# General properties

Some properties can be computed for all polygonal complexes:

- Connectivity
- Euler–Characteristic

*Orientability* is **not** one of them. Counterexample:



⇒ every edge lies in at most two faces (for well-definedness)

⇔ **ramified polygonal surfaces**

# Why ramified?

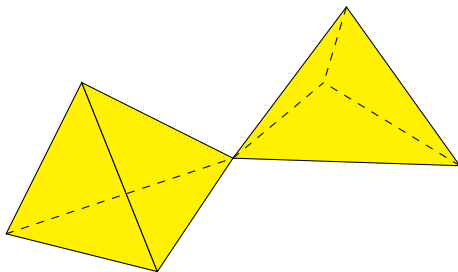


# Why ramified?

Typical example of ramified polygonal surface:

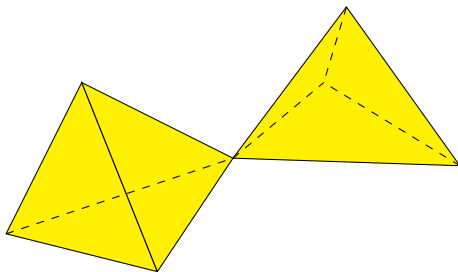
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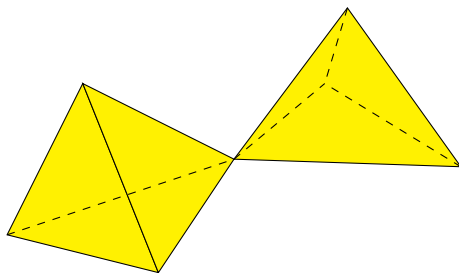
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Typical example of ramified polygonal surface:



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A **polygonal surface** does not have these ramifications.

- 1 General polygonal complexes by incidence geometry
- 2 Edge colouring and group properties
- 3 Abstract folding

# Embedding question

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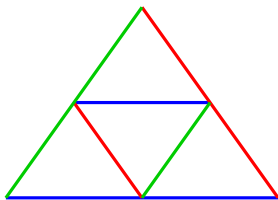
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↪ Edge-colouring encodes different lengths



# Colouring as permutation

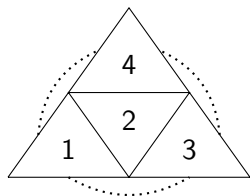
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Consider tetrahedron



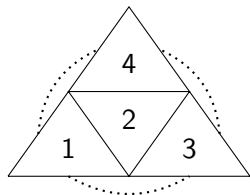
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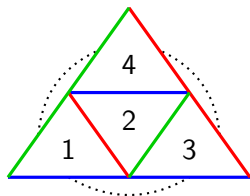
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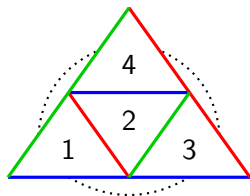
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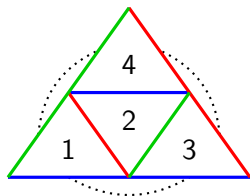
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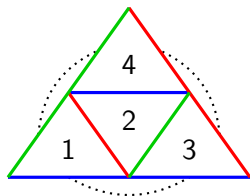
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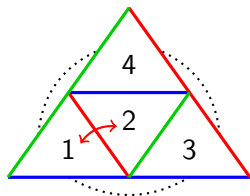


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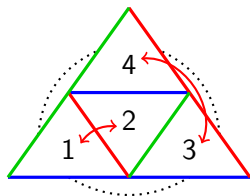
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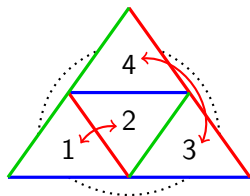
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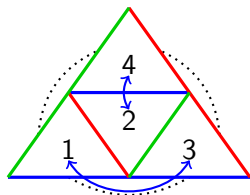


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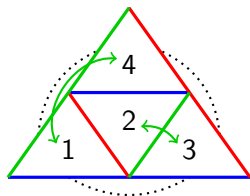


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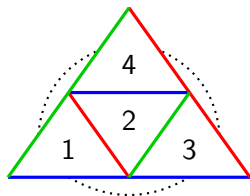


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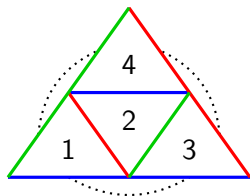


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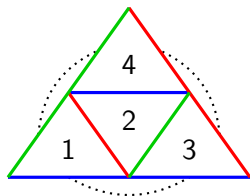


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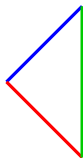
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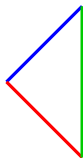
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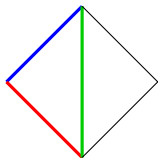
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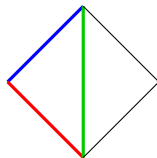
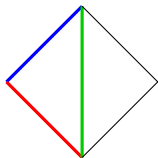
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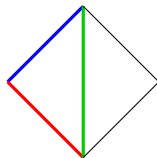
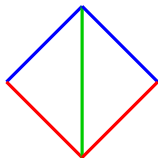
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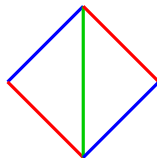
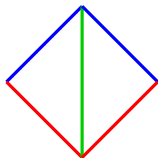
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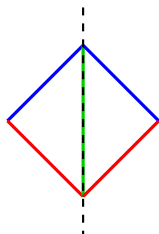
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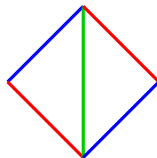


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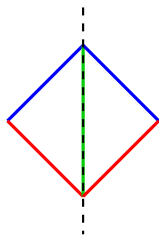


mirror (m)

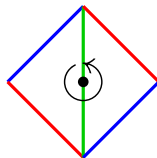


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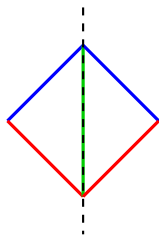


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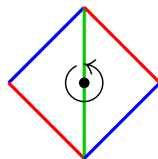


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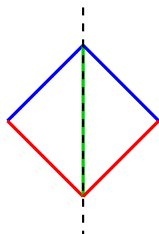


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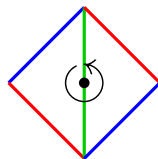
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Permutations and mr-assignment uniquely determine the surface.

# Constructing surfaces from groups

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A general mr-assignment leads to complicated surfaces.

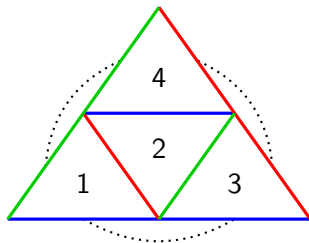
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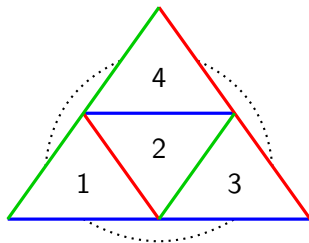
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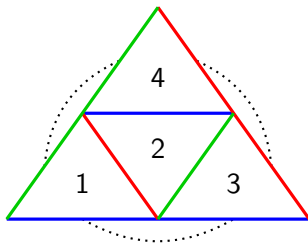


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The easiest structure is an mmm-structure.



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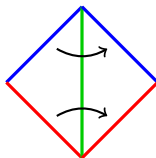
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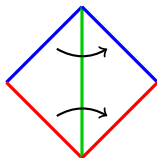
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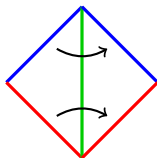
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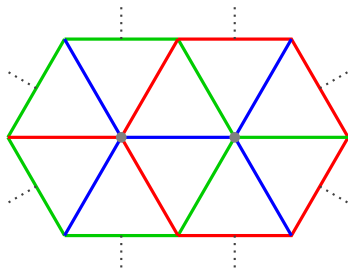
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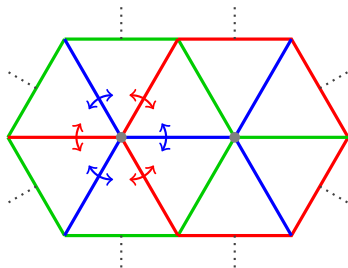
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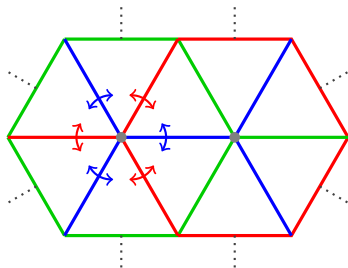
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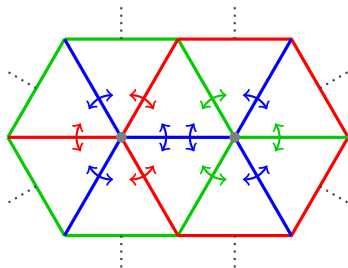
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# Construction example

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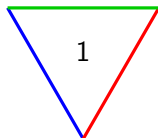
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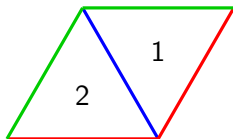


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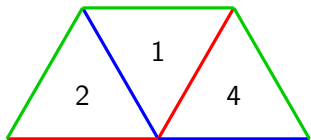


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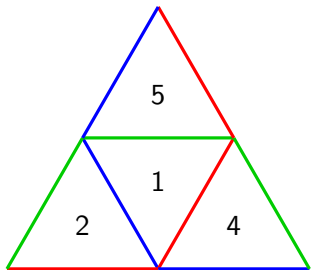


## Construction example

$$\sigma_a = (1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6)(7, 8)$$

$$\sigma_b = (1, 4)(2, 3)(5, 8)(6, 7)$$

$$\sigma_c = (1, 5)(2, 6)(3, 7)(4, 8)$$

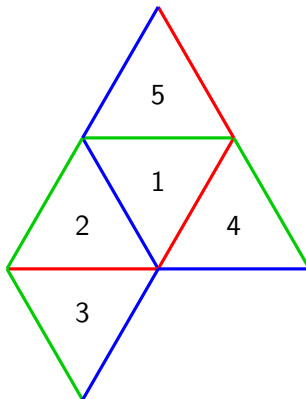


## Construction example

$$\sigma_a = (1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6)(7, 8)$$

$$\sigma_b = (1, 4)(2, 3)(5, 8)(6, 7)$$

$$\sigma_c = (1, 5)(2, 6)(3, 7)(4, 8)$$

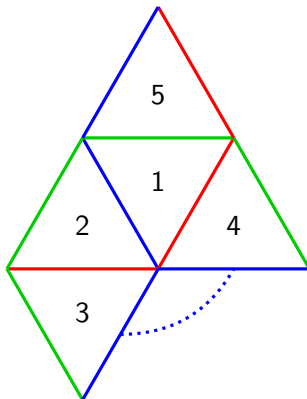


## Construction example

$$\sigma_a = (1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6)(7, 8)$$

$$\sigma_b = (1, 4)(2, 3)(5, 8)(6, 7)$$

$$\sigma_c = (1, 5)(2, 6)(3, 7)(4, 8)$$

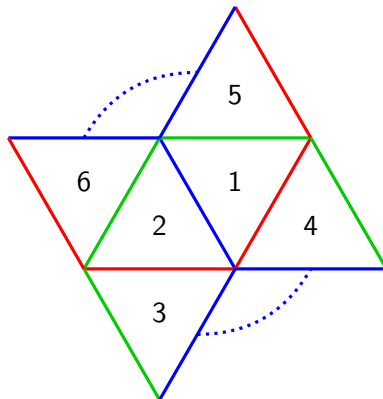


# Construction example

$$\sigma_a = (1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6)(7, 8)$$

$$\sigma_b = (1, 4)(2, 3)(5, 8)(6, 7)$$

$$\sigma_c = (1, 5)(2, 6)(3, 7)(4, 8)$$

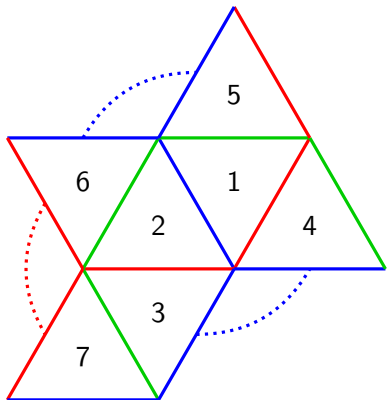


## Construction example

$$\sigma_a = (1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6)(7, 8)$$

$$\sigma_b = (1, 4)(2, 3)(5, 8)(6, 7)$$

$$\sigma_c = (1, 5)(2, 6)(3, 7)(4, 8)$$

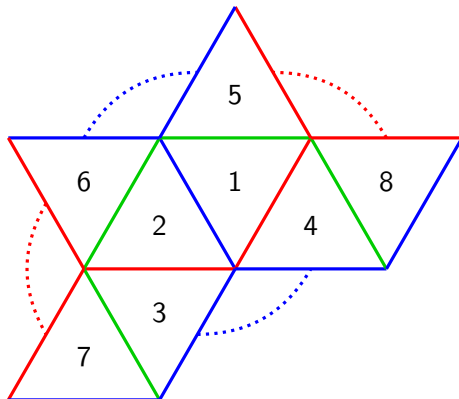


# Construction example

$$\sigma_a = (1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6)(7, 8)$$

$$\sigma_b = (1, 4)(2, 3)(5, 8)(6, 7)$$

$$\sigma_c = (1, 5)(2, 6)(3, 7)(4, 8)$$



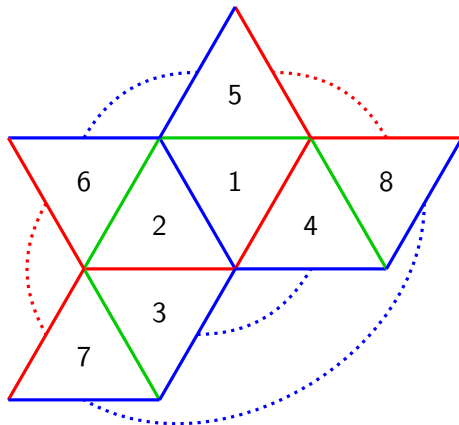


# Construction example

$$\sigma_a = (1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6)(7, 8)$$

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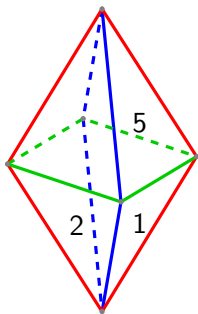
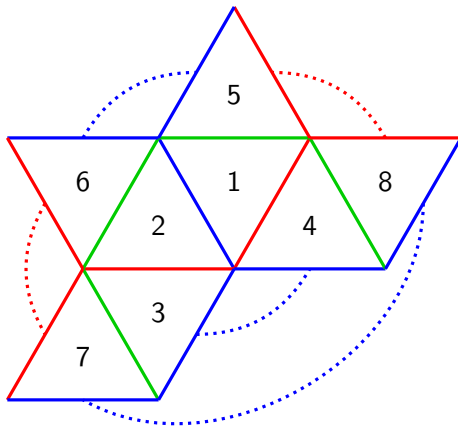


# Construction example

$$\sigma_a = (1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6)(7, 8)$$

$$\sigma_b = (1, 4)(2, 3)(5, 8)(6, 7)$$

$$\sigma_c = (1, 5)(2, 6)(3, 7)(4, 8)$$



- 1 General polygonal complexes by incidence geometry
- 2 Edge colouring and group properties
- 3 Abstract folding